The Pyongyang Times

No. 28 (63) THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Korean SPA Delegation Leaves Tanzania

The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly led by Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Dar-es-Salaam on July 6 by air after concluding its visit to Tanzania from July 2 at the invitation of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Second Vice-President R.M. Kawawa and other high-ranking officials saw the delegation off at the airport.

The delegation was accorded a warm welcome by the Tanzanian people during its stay in this country.

Closer Friendship

Second Vice-President R.M. Kawawa gave a state banquet at the Presidential Palace on the evening of July 2 in honour of the Korean delegation.

In his speech at the banquet, the Tanzanian Vice-President said: "The friendly relations between the two countries are growing as the days go by.

"The Governments of Korea and Tanzania are striving to build an independent national economy. We do not recognize any privileged class but oppose national discrimination.

"We recognize self-reliant, independent states and take the stand of opposing imperialism and colonialism."

"We have the right to shape our own destiny," he stressed, and condemned the imperialists and colonialists for their plots to reimpose slavery on the peoples of Asia and Africa.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk then spoke at the banquet. "Korea and Tanzania, though geographically far apart from each other, give active support to each other proceeding from their common goal and common stand," he said. Then he declared that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its people resolutely support the

(Continued on Page 2)

On July 5, Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk was received by Tanzanian President Nyerere and delivered the message of Premier Kim Il Sung (KCNA Photo)

REPLY TO NGUYEN HUU THO

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun sent a joint telegram on July 6 to Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, in reply to his telegram sent on the "day of struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea."

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we sincerely wish the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the South Vietnamese people final victory in the just war of resistance for national salvation to smash the aggression and war escalating moves of U.S. imperialism against Vietnam and to complete ly oust the South Vietnam, defend socialist North Vietnam and realize the reunification of the country, the telegram says.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Algerian Ambassador

Premier Kim Il Sung received on July 4 Mohamed Cherif Sahli, the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul was present there.

On the occasion the Premier had a friendly talk with the Algerian Ambassador.

TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, exchanged on July 5 joint telegrams of greetings with **L.I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, **N.V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and **A.N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between the D.P.R.K. and the U.S.S.R.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, exchanged on July 10 telegrams of greetings with **Mao Tse-tung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, **Liu Shao-chi**, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the C.P.R., and **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the C.P.R., on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance.

Representative of SVNFL Presents Credentials

Bu Ngoc Ho, representative of the permanent mission in Korea of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation presented the letter of credence to Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 6.

Present on the occasion were Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul and Rim Chun Chu, General Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Also present were members of the permanent mission.

After the ceremony President Choi Yong Kun had a friendly talk with the South Vietnamese representative.

Korea-Tanzania Cultural Co-operation

An agreement on the cultural and scientific co-operation was signed on July 5 in Dar-es-Salaam between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The agreement was signed by Yun Gi Bok, Minister of Common Education on behalf of the D.P.R.K. Government and C.Y.M. Konza, Minister of Communal Development and National Culture on behalf of the Tanzanian Government.

Korean Party, Gov't Delegation Calls on Chairman Boumedienne

The delegation of the Party and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which attended the celebrations of the fourth anniversary of Algeria's independence, was received on July 8 by Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of Algeria.

Present at the reception were leader of the delegation Ri Yong Ho, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; members of the delegation, and Hoh Sok Sin, Korean Ambassador to Algeria. The Korean delegation had a friendly talk with the Algerian Prime Minister.

On the same day, the delegation paid a courtesy visit to Ali Mendjli, President of the Algerian National Assembly.

Earlier, it made a courtesy call on Cherif Belkacem, General Secretary of the Executive Secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party, and Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Bouteflika.

During its stay in Algeria, the delegation inspected the Revolutionary Museum and looked around revolutionary battlefields and places of historic interest in Algiers.

The delegation left Algiers for Pyongyang on July 9.

July 11-20: Support-Vietnam Period

Public organisations of North Korea designated the ten days from July 11 to July 20 as a "period for supporting the Vietnamese people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation."

It was decided at a joint meeting held in Pyongyang on July 9 to mark the 12th anniversary of the conclusion of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

The meeting was sponsored by the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the Korean Committee for Asian and African Solidarity, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Korean Committee for Supporting the South Vietnamese People's Struggle, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

During this period, various functions will be held in different parts of the country to cement militant solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people who are waging a heroic struggle against the common enemy, the U.S. aggressors.

Souphanouvong Demands Withdrawal of U.S. Army

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat, sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea on the occasion of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People."

The telegram condemned the U.S. imperialists for perpetuating the artificial division of Korea and turning South Korea into a new-type colony and military base for dragooning South Korean mercenary troops into serving as bullet shields in their barbarous war of aggression in South Vietnam.

It demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor army from South Korea and expressed full support to the just stand of the Government of our Republic on unifying the country by peaceful means on an independent, democratic basis.

In its reply telegram, the C.C. of the United Democratic Fatherland Front expressed full support for the joint statement made on June 22 by Vice-Premier Souphanouvong of the National Union Government of Laos and Ministers of the Cabinet from the Neo Lao Haksat and other patriotic forces of Laos.

GREETINGS

✦**Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., sent on July 5 a telegram of greetings to **Y. Tsedenbal** on his reappointment as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

✦**Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., sent a telegram of greetings to **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Algerian National Council of Revolution and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the independence of Algeria.

✦**Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., received a telegram from **Aden Abdullah Osman**, President of the Somali Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the independence of Somalia.

✦**Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent on July 5 a telegram of greetings to **Z. Sambu** upon his being re-elected President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Friendship and Solidarity will be Strengthened between Korea and U.A.R.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk Answers U.A.R. Journalists' Questions

Kang Ryang Wuk, leader of the delegation of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, answered a number of questions asked by journalists of the United Arab Republic prior to his departure from Cairo on July 2.

Results of Talks

Answering questions on the results of the talks with the U.A.R. officials and on the prospects of the development of relations between Korea and the United Arab Republic, he said:

We have exchanged sincere and candid views with the leaders of the U.A.R. Government and National Assembly on how to further strengthen friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and social progress as well as on a series of questions of common concern.

We are highly satisfied with the unanimity of views reached at the talks with the leaders of the United Arab Republic. We resolutely condemned the provocative acts of the imperialists and Israeli expansionists against the Arab people, and the imperialists' manoeuvrings to frame up the "Islamic alliance" for sowing the seeds of discord among the Arab nations.

We expressed the support of our people to the struggle of the Palestinian people for the restoration of their national rights and their return to their home country and to the just struggle of the Yemeni people. The U.A.R. people and their leaders voiced full support to the struggle of our Government and people and solidarity with them for driving all the foreign troops out of South Korea and for achieving the unification of the country by themselves without any foreign interference.

The leader of the Korean delegation expressed his conviction that relations between Korea and the U.A.R. will, in the future as in the past, be developed in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

U.S. Plots

Answering the question about the plots of the U.S. imperialists to form a new military alliance in the Asian and Pacific regions, he noted that the so-called "Ministerial Conference of Asian and Pacific Regions" held some time ago in Seoul by the U.S. lackeys was part of the plots.

Our Government and people, he declared, scathingly denounce the intrigue of the United States and will wage a determined struggle to frustrate its aggressive plan in firm unity with the progressive people of Asia and the world.

The peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the progressive people of the whole world can consolidate their independence and guarantee the ultimate liberation of the people and world peace, only when they firmly unite and resolutely fight against all kinds of intrigues of the imperialists and colonialists, Kang Ryang Wuk stressed.

On Vietnam

Answering the question on Vietnam, he condemned the barbarous U.S. bombing of Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the port city of Haiphong as a new, open, brigandish challenge to the Vietnamese people, the Asian and African peoples and the peace-loving people of the world.

On Korea's Unification

Lastly, he was asked what were the conditions for Korea's unification. He answered that the U.S. troops, the main obstacle to the solution of the Korean question, must withdraw immediately from South Korea and the Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference. **(KCNA)**

SPA Delegation

(Continued from Page 1)

just struggle of the Tanzanian people who are working for the country's independent development on the basis of self-reliance and for the unity of the anti-imperialist forces, opposing the imperialists' moves for aggression and war, and giving positive support to the liberation movement of the people.

In Zanzibar

The Korean delegation arrived in Zanzibar on July 3.

A grand rally was held at the Zanzibar airport in honour of the delegation.

That day Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk paid a courtesy visit to First Vice-President Karume and called on Thabit Kombo, General Secretary of the Afro-Shirazi Party of Zanzibar.

In the evening First Vice-President Karume gave a party for the Korean Vice-President at the state palace. Karume and Kang Ryang Wuk spoke at the banquet.

The Korean delegation left Zanzibar on July 4 for Tanga, a port city of Tanzania.

Call on the President

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk and his party paid a call on Julius Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on the morning of July 5.

On the occasion, Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk delivered the personal message of Premier Kim Il Sung and presented gifts.

The Vice-President had a talk with President Nyerere which proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Friends of the Tanzanian People

On the evening of July 5, Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk gave a banquet in connection with his official visit to the United Republic of Tanzania.

Speaking at the banquet, Vice-President Kang said that the Korean delegation could witness splendid achievements scored by the Tanzanian people during its visit, short as it had been. We reached complete identity of views on further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries and on all other questions discussed at the talks with the Tanzanian leaders, he said.

The Korean people will always remain friends of the Tanzanian people in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, he stressed.

Second Vice-President Kawawa said, in his speech, that the visit of Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk to Tanzania demonstrated that the differences of culture, language and social systems or the geographical distance could by no means hamper co-operation between both countries.

We have always supported and will continue to support the efforts of the Korean people to accomplish their country's unification in accordance with their own wishes, he declared. **(KCNA)**

KOREAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CUBA

A Korean friendship delegation arrived in Havana on July 7 by plane to attend the celebrations marking the thirteenth anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people at the invitation of the Cuban Committee for Friendship among Nations.

The delegation is led by Soh Chol, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. **(KCNA)**

Korean Woman Delegate for Havana

Choi Gum Ja, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea, left Pyongyang on July 6 to visit Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Women's Federation.

Korean Gymnastic Team Welcomed in Japan

The Korean gymnastic delegation which attended the Northeast Asian and Near and Middle East regional gymnastic judge training course held in Tokyo left for home on July 4.

While in Japan, the Korean delegation was accorded warm welcome by the compatriots in Japan and the Japanese public circles.

After the judge clinic, the delegation members met and had a friendly talk with Masaharu Hatanaka, director, and other leading members of the Japan-Korea Association.

The Japan-Korea Association gave a party for the Korean gymnastic delegation.

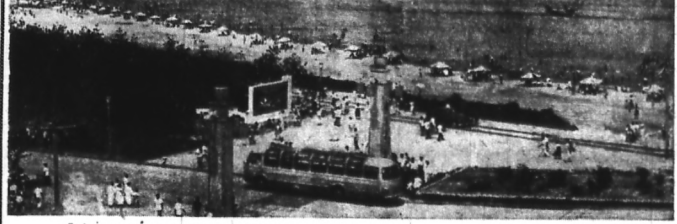
On the evening of July 3, the delegation members were entertained to a banquet given by the committee for the reception of the gymnastic delegation from the homeland.

The banquet hall was packed with over 600 representatives of the compatriots who came from all parts of Japan, from Hokkaido to Kyushu, to welcome the gymnastic delegation from their home country.

During their stay in Japan, the delegation members attended several impressive gatherings with compatriots in Japan.

On the fourth, leader of the delegation Kim Gyong Hwae was interviewed by Japanese newspaper, news agency and television reporters in Tokyo.

A grand meeting was held on July 4 at the Yokohama port to see off the delegation **(KCNA)**



Each year sees more and more working people setting off for holiday homes or seaside resorts to spend their vacations. Here we see the Songdowon Beach, one of the best summer resorts in Korea.

U.S. Bombing Of North Vietnam Denounced

Protest rallies are being held in different parts of our country, condemning the barbarous U.S. bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong and expressing militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S., patriotic struggle.

ACT OF JEOPARDIZING WORLD PEACE

On July 8, there was a workers' meeting at the Hyesan Paper Mill, Ryanggang Province. Speaking at the rally chairman Kim Jin Son of the trade union committee of the mill, demanded that U.S. imperialists stop at once the reckless war of aggression in Vietnam and immediately get out of South Vietnam, taking all their weapons with them.

The U.S. bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong is a new grave challenge to the Vietnamese people, a provocation against the peoples of the socialist countries and an act of jeopardizing peace in Asia and the world, he stated.

EVER WITH THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

A meeting was also held on July 8 at the Wiyon Saw Mill, Ryanggang Province. Addressing the meeting, worker Ro Jong Sam, said: The Korean people who regard the aggression against Vietnam as aggression against themselves will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people till the U.S. aggressors, our common enemy, are completely wiped out.

STERN JUDGEMENT

Earlier, on July 6, meetings were held at the Sinuiju Textile Mill and the Sinuiju Pulp Mill.

Ri Hang Bok, director of the Sinuiju Textile Mill, warned that if the Yankees persist in their reckless war escalation in Vietnam, they will be given a stern judgement by the peoples of Vietnam and the world.

Similar meetings were held at the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill and Chongjin wharf in North Hamgyong Province, at the Soha Mine and the Kiyang Tractor Plant in South Pyong-an Province, at Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang, at Hamhung Technical College in South Hamgyong Province, at the Kaesong Knitwear Factory and Kaesong Textile Mill, at the Suan Mine and Sariwon Machine-building Plant in North Hwanghae Province and in other places.

WHY IS HE BUSTLING ABOUT?

U.S. State Secretary Rusk, accompanied by Assistant Secretary, State Department spokesman and other high-placed officials, flew to Seoul, the last stop of his Asian tour, on July 8 for an overnight visit.

South Korean and foreign press commented on Rusk's recent visit to South Korea and, though their expressions were different, they were unanimous in concluding that his trip was associated with the war.

Rusk's actions in South Korea did not betray public anticipation.

No sooner had he landed at the Kimpo airport in a suburb of Seoul than he said in his statement that he "feels especially proud of and pleased with the dispatch of the ROK forces to Vietnam" by the South Korean puppets and that Pak Jung Hi's "part" in knocking together the "Asian and Pacific Council" is "praiseworthy."

Then he hurried to the "South Korea-U.S. talks" with the South Korean figureheads, where he discussed with the puppets the "question of South Korea's security," the "Vietnam question," the "question of America's implementation of 14-point commitments in connection with the dispatch of the ROK troops to Vietnam" and the future actions of the recently formed "Asian and Pacific Council."

Their discussions centred, in the final analysis, around one point, that is, the intensification of aggression and escalation of war in Asia. And the immediate questions at their talk concerned the acceleration of the preparations for another war in South Korea and the expansion of the South Vietnam war.

On the plea of "security of the Republic of Korea," Rusk hatched with Pak Jung Hi a new plot for war provocation in Korea. As one of its measures he instructed Pak to augment the equipment of the "ROK army" extensively and place it in full battle trim, on the pretence of fulfilment of the 14 commitments. Another aggressive measure was the conclusion of the so-called "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" that made the permanent presence of the U.S. army in South Korea a fait accompli, legalized the relations of master and servant and thus tightened the U.S. grip on the political and military spheres in South Korea.

As for the "Vietnam issue" placed on the agenda of the Rusk-Pak conclave, no doubt it was for spreading the war of aggression in Vietnam and expediting the additional dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to Vietnam. Rusk urged Pak Jung Hi to convene a "meeting of participating nations" in the Vietnam war for the purpose of furthering the involvement in the Vietnam war of not only the Seoul puppets but other Asian vassals.

Another objective of Rusk's recent trip to South Korea was to step up the formation of an "anti-Communist military bloc," part of the U.S. plan for Asian aggression.

This found expression in what they called the "future actions" to be taken following the establishment of the "Asian and Pacific Council."

Rusk in his tete-a-tete with Pak Jung Hi gave detailed instructions on finishing up a pan-Asian military alliance, the frame of which had already been formed at the Seoul "ministerial conference."

The fact that Rusk, attending the Seato and Anzus meetings before his visit to Seoul, made a general inspection of the U.S.-directed military blocs, was part of U.S. manoeuvrings to realize this crafty design and so was the fact that at the U.S.-Japan joint trade and economic committee meeting in Japan he assured the Sato clique of U.S. endeavour to reinforce the U.S.-Japan military co-operation system, the core of the projected Asian anti-Communist military alliance.

Rusk's tour for aggression and war has revealed once again how desperately the Johnson clique are trying to extricate themselves from the hopeless predicament they are in.

Pak Jong In

Cartoon by Choi Jong San

Iraqi National Day

July 14 this year is the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Iraq.

Greeting this day, the Korean people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the Iraqi people who are celebrating their national holiday.

The proclamation of the Republic of Iraq was a great victory won by the Iraqi people in their arduous struggle against imperialist subordination.

Since their revolution, the Iraqi people have made great achievements in their fight against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of their country and the building of their own national economy.

The Iraqi Government, which pursues a peace-loving nonalignment policy under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, is fighting against the aggressive moves of the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists who act as their "shock brigade," and for the defence of peace and security in the Near and Middle East and the protection of the rights of the Palestinian people.

The Iraqi Government has taken a resolute step of severing diplomatic relations with West Germany which is supporting the aggressive scheme of the Israeli expansionists with U.S backing.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes the Iraqi people have scored in their struggle against imperialism and for building their own independent economy.

The Korean people extend full support to the Iraqi people who are fighting to frustrate the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and the Israeli Zionists against the Arab states and to consolidate Iraq's sovereignty and strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Arab peoples.

The peoples of Korea and Iraq are associated with each other by the bonds of friendship formed in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence. And the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries are developing day by day.

In 1959 a trade agreement was signed between both countries and since then negotiations have been exchanged. All this contributes to deepening mutual understanding and consolidating their friendly relations.

The Korean people, holding dear the friendship with the people of Iraq, wish new victories to the Iraqi people who are marching along the road of independent development, while baffling the plots of the imperialists at every step.

Investment-Baiting "SecondFive-Year Plan"

Last June Jang Gi Yong, Director of the Economic Planning Board of the Seoul regime, met the representatives of the countries that had attended the preliminary meeting for the formation of a World Bank Consultative Group for South Korea and representatives of international organizations and asked for their "active investment in South Korea's second five-year plan" starting next year, advertising what he termed the "stability" of South Korea's economy and the "prospects of the second five-year plan."

At any rate, South Korea's "five-year plan" is obviously used as an advertisement to lure foreign capital.

Pak Jong Hi and his clique still fail to give complete target figures of the "five-year plan." Nevertheless, they say that the "five-year plan" is aimed at "laying the foundation for industrialization with a stress on the machine-building industry, at attaining self-sufficiency in food and at converting trade balance from red figures to black ones."

South Korea's "second five-year plan" (1967-1971), which envisages seven per cent of the average annual growth of the economy, provides for 40 per cent growth of the economy during the plan period, 31 per cent increase in the national income per head of the population, trebling exports, meeting the need for 12 million tons of food at home, and reducing the rate of unemployment by 2.5 per cent.

The "blueprint" of South Korea's "economic development" —construction of iron works, highways, ports, railways and communication facilities provided for in the "five-year plan"—will be, they consider, good allurements for foreign investors.

The blueprint may appear at a cursory glance to be an appetizing one for investments.

The Seoul regime plans to invest in the "second five-year plan" 981,200 million won or some nine times as much as its present budget. Where, then, does it expect the funds to come from? It wants to secure from foreign countries 307,600 million won including some 654 million dollars of foreign loans and credits.

In the words of the Seoul regime, reproduction is carried out in South Korea. But the total national output fails to keep pace with the growth of the population. In the light of this it is obvious that they cannot expect taxes and savings from the population as the main sources of home funds.

It is quite absurd to expect taxes and savings from the population whose national income is the lowest in the world amounting to 70 dollars, to be more exact, from the population of whom jobless people make up 20 per cent of the able-bodied, from the population of whom those on the job are paid less than a quarter of the minimum living cost.

Such being the situation, it is quite unthinkable to raise domestic funds.

The Seoul regime, it is obvious, has neither domestic resources needed for the acquisition of credits nor foreign currency that can guarantee the payment of credits in view of the fact that it is fot in a position to raise any funds at home.

The Seoul regime itself admits that it has none of them at its disposal.

According to the estimate of the "Economic Planning Board," as of the end of April, the puppet regime of South Korea had financial and commercial loans and credits of 460 million dollars, and when the interest is added to the principal the sum amounts to 600 million dollars. This means the loans and credits are some four times the present foreign currency holdings.

No economic "stability" has been attained in South Korea in favour of foreigners' investment.

Prices have hiked by an annual average of 30 per cent.

It is needless to mention the political instability of which foreign monopoly capitalists are apprehensive. Pak Jung Hi and his clique, trying hard for the introduction of foreign capital, pursue, internally, a deflation policy detrimental to the population and the economy, in order to create favourable conditions for future investments by foreign capitalists. And, externally, they have made several begging trips to foreign countries, but in vain. This is not fortuitous.

The "first five-year plan" to which they had given much publicity as a "plan which will work the same miracle as the one on the Rhine" ended in a "tragedy on the River Han" (in Seoul), as the public in South Korea mocked, in less than two years since it was undertaken.

The "second five-year plan" of the Seoul regime is to invite foreign monopoly capitalists to share the burden of aid to South Korea with the U.S. so that they may reinforce South Korea as U.S. military base for aggression and to show their loyalty to their patrons and gain favour of the South Korean people in the coming presidential election farce by fooling them with sugar-coated words about any improvement.

Ha Myong Yong

Month of Solidarity with Korean People

JUNE 25 — JULY 27

VIETNAM

In Hanoi, an exhibition showing the struggle of the Korean people against the American aggressors is open on the occasion of the "month of solidarity with the Korean people."

The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Society and the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

CUBA

A Korean photo exhibition opened in Havana on the evening of June 28 under the joint sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and the Cuban Organizing Committee for the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People."

Meanwhile, a forum on Korea was held in the capital on the evening of June 30. It was attended by Chairman Melba Ernandes of the Cuban Organizing Committee for the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" and other leading functionaries of the Party, government and public organizations as well as management personnel of various enterprises.

A representative of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party announced the forum open.

He declared: "The traditions built up by the Korean Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung in their protracted anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare served as a foundation for defeating the American imperialists in the Korean war and winning victory in socialist construction in North Korea and now contribute to furthering Korea's unification."

The Cuban people, he stressed, condemn the American imperialists for their occupation of South Korea and actively support the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the independent unification of the country by themselves.

The participants of the forum are to be dispatched to various organs and localities concerned to carry out propaganda activities for Korea.

RUMANIA

On June 25, there was a meeting of armymen at an artillery unit under the Ministry of Armed Forces of Rumania to mark the 16th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war.

To the meeting was invited Senior Colonel Kang Song Chol, military attache of the Korean Embassy in Rumania.

The speakers at the meeting praised the successes the Korean people achieved in the postwar socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea after defeating the U.S. aggressors in the war.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In Czechoslovakia, mass rallies are being held at factories and other enterprises in connection with the "month of solidarity with the Korean people." A mass rally held in the Bebalisuha enterprise adopted a message addressed to the Korean people and strongly condemned the American imperialists for violating the Armistice Agreement up to this day and opening the way for the Japanese militarists to make a comeback in South Korea.

ALBANIA

There was a meeting at the Albania-Korea friendship agricultural co-operative in Albania on June 24 to mark the 16th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war.

Addressing the meeting the chairman of the co-operative's management board said: The Albanian people support the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and the settlement of the Korean question by themselves.

On June 25, workers of the Stalin Textile Mill in this country held a meeting supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of their country.

World Public Support the Korean People's Struggle for the Country's Unification by Themselves and the Withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea.

☆

HUNGARY

On June 25, the inhabitants of Ssokch in Tolna Province held a meeting devoted to the "month of solidarity with the Korean people." The meeting was attended by the First Secretary of the Tolna Provincial Committee of the Socialist Workers' Party of Hungary and leading personnel of local party and government organs and public bodies.

Speaking at the meeting, Chairman of the local Patriotic Front Organization said that the Hungarian people give full support to the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and the attainment of their country's unification by themselves. He denounced the American imperialists for their unending provocations against North Korea along the Military Demarcation Line.

POLAND

In its editorial article on June 25 devoted to the 16th anniversary of June 25, the day of the outbreak of the Korean war, a Polish newspaper pointed out that an aggressive war was launched against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950 following the inspection of the 38th Parallel by former U.S. Secretary of State Dulles. It wrote that the U.S. imperialists, despite the mobilization of all services of armed forces usurping the U.N. flag, could not subdue the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CEYLON

A mass rally supporting the just struggle of the Korean people against American imperialism was held in Colombo on the occasion of the "month of solidarity with the Korean people."

Chairman R.D. Senanayake of the Srilanka-Korea Friendship Association made a speech at the rally.

The rally adopted a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea, the repeal of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," the frustration of all imperialist maneuverings and the cessation of the troop dispatch from South Korea to South Vietnam.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS UNION

The International Journalists Union issued a statement marking the "month of solidarity with the Korean people." The U.S. imperialists, the statement pointed out, are bringing immeasurable sufferings to the Korean people by militarily occupying South Korea and maintaining an anti-popular regime there.

Noting that American occupation of South Korea is the main obstacle to Korea's peaceful unification, the statement strongly demanded the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea.

SECRETARIAT OF A.A. JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION

The Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists Association issued a statement on June 25 in connection with the "Month of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea."

The statement pointed out that the struggle of the Korean people to drive the U.S. army out of South Korea and achieve the country's unification without any outside interference is a just struggle.

In its statement the Secretariat appealed to all the progressive journalists of Asia and Africa to join, by their deeds and together with the Korean journalists.

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATIONS IN ALGIERS

The Asian and African revolutionary organizations in Algiers issued a joint statement on June 26 in connection with the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People."

The U.S. imperialists who are occupying South Korea, committing brutal crimes and violating the Korean Armistice Agreement and their stooge Pak Jung Hi clique, the joint statement pointed out, are the root cause of the untold sufferings of the Korean people and the partition of Korea.

The Asian and African revolutionary organizations, the joint statement stressed, express firm solidarity with the fraternal Korean people in their heroic struggle for unifying the country by themselves free from any interference of imperialists.

The joint statement was signed by representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa, African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, Zimbabwe African People's Union, Palestinian Liberation Organization, Mozambique Liberation Organization, Angola People's Liberation Movement, South African People's Organization and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

I.S.U. SECRETARIAT

On June 24, the Secretariat of the International Students' Union issued a statement on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the June 25, the day the U.S. imperialists launched the Korean war.

In the statement the Secretariat appealed to all students and their organizations of the world to launch various forms of campaign to give full support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people and students.

MY FIRST VISIT TO PYONGYANG

HIROYUKI MAKINO
Director of the Liaison Council of the All-Japan Working People's Music Association

It is ten days since I came to Pyongyang. During this short sojourn, I've got strong impressions. What Pyongyang has impressed me is that everything is fresh and tidy.

AT ACROBATIC THEATRE

On the evening of the third day of our stay, we went to the National Acrobatic Theatre. The theatre is wonderfully well provided.

On the repertoire was a performance on a springboard by a group of men and women. Watching it, I was reminded of the fairies descending to the earth and then ascending to the heaven that appear in Korea's legend about "Eight Fairies on Mt. Kumgang."

These feats, I was told, represent the carrying forward of the traditions peculiar to the Korean nation. I've not seen such feats ever performed by any foreign circus troupes I've so far visited.

VISIT TO PANMUNJOM

We visited Panmunjom on May 28. Liaison officers of the Military Armistice Commission were holding a meeting that day.

We looked into the conference hall through the window. Two days earlier, we learned, verification of a captured American spy took place in a yard there.

The liaison officers' meeting lasted only some ten minutes. Those ten minutes were minutes of the Korean people's sharp confrontation with the abominable U.S. imperialist aggressors against whom they fight resolutely.

We saw for ourselves that the Korean people aspiring to the independent, peaceful unification of their country were continuing to fight indefatigably.

The Military Demarcation Line partitions this homogeneous nation. On the side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, fields are ploughed by peasants as far down as the very fringe of the Demarcation Line and crops are planted there. But on the side of South Korea under U.S. occupation the area along the Demarcation Line is a stretch of waste land where grass is growing rampantly. This fact alone is enough for one to get a clear idea of who has invaded this country and laid it waste.

It is the same U.S. imperialists that menace Japan's independence and peace, have built military bases on Japanese soil, have occupied Okinawa and Ogasawara, and are expanding the Vietnam war and going ahead with their operation of blockading China. The reactionary Sato Government of Japan cooperates with the U.S. aggressors.

FOR EXCHANGE OF MUSIC ART

Our delegation's current visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was prompted by our wish to introduce Korea's excellent music art to Japan and learn from Korea's national and class art that was born in the midst of socialist construction so that we can develop the national, democratic and popular music in Japan.

The performances by the Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble and the "Story of the Okryon Pond" by the National Dance Theatre, which we have had chances to see at the magnificent Pyongyang Grand Theatre, will, I firmly believe, win the sympathy of the Japanese people even if they should be put on the Japanese stage right now.

The close, militant friendship and solidarity of the Japanese people, who are carrying on a struggle for independence, peace, democracy and in defence of the right to live, with the people in North Korea, who are accelerating socialist construction in the spirit of Chollima, and with the people in South Korea, who are courageously fighting against U.S. imperialism, will, I am sure, guarantee the realization in the near future of the exchange of music art between Japan and Korea, and make it possible to invite to Japan prominent musicians of Korea.

(The author visited Korea from the latter part of May to early June, leading a delegation of the Liaison Council of the All-Japan Working People's Music Association.)

KOREAN WAR AND UNITED STATES

(Continued from our previous issue)

USURPED FLAG OF THE U.N.

To usurp the UN flag for an aggressive war in Korea was one of the basic lines decided upon by the United States before it started the Korean war.

This became clearer by the testimony John Hickerson, the then U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for the UN Affairs, gave at the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee on June 5, 1951, according to the "Hidden History of the Korean War."

Answering questions raised by Senator Ferguson, he remarked that, in fact, the State Department had already decided to take the question of "North Korea's aggression" to the United Nations. . . And he confessed: "We knew in general what we were going to say" and "we had drawn up the skeleton of a resolution." (I.F. Stone: **Hidden History of the Korean War**, New York, 1952.)

As is seen here, the Americans had had a UN "resolution" prepared before their provocation of the war in Korea.

At five p.m. on June 25 (at three a.m., Washington time) the American imperialists made an emergency telephone call to the U.N. Secretary-General and pressed him to call a meeting of the UN Security Council and, setting in motion their voting machine, forced the meeting to adopt an illegal "resolution" on what was called the "armed attack on the ROK by the North Korean forces" on June 25. On June 27 the UN Security Council passed an aggressive "resolution" on permitting the United States and other UN member states to stage armed intervention in Korea. The "resolutions" were but an ex post facto approval of America's armed invasion of Korea.

The then U.S. President Truman had issued an order for U.S. armed intervention in Korea before the UN Security Council adopted the "resolution" on the armed intervention on June 27. Former Commander of the "UN forces" MacArthur and a certain American senator confirmed that the U.S. forces had been in action 12 hours before the UN resolution was adopted, according to the proceedings of the meetings of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees.

"U.N. FORCES" AND U.N.

To extend its armed aggression in Korea the United States forced the UN Security Council to adopt an illegal "resolution" on the formation of American-commanded "UN forces" on July 7, 1950.

In conformity with the "resolution," the U.S. Government appointed MacArthur Commander of the "UN forces" and set up the Headquarters of the "UN forces" in Tokyo on July 24, 1950. In actual fact, the "UN forces" stood for the aggressive forces of the United States. This was proved by the composition of the "UN forces."

According to the December 1, 1951 disclosure by a Republican Representative, the United States accounted for 99.2 per cent of the total UN air force, 83.8 per cent of the UN navy and 88 per cent of the UN ground force.

During his May 4, 1951 testimony MacArthur said: Should the U.S. forces withdraw from Korea, few soldiers would remain in Korea. And withdrawal of forces by other U.N. member states would have no substantial effect on the war.

In reality, the prerogative of supreme command over the "UN forces" was in the hands of the Pentagon.

MacArthur and the successive UN commanders represented the United States and not the United Nations.

During his testimony MacArthur stated: My relations with the United Nations were all but in name. I was bound by a special provision in commanding the "UN forces." all my activities were controlled by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The channel of my communications was through the General Staff Office of the Army. Even my regular UN reports had to undergo the examination of the State and Defence Departments. In a word, I did not have any form of direct connections with the United Nations.

In October 1950 the United States took a step farther foward extending the war of aggression in Korea. The United States forced the Little Assembly of the UN to adopt a "resolution" on extending the operations of the "UN forces" to all parts of Korea.

Thus, the United Nations, its flag being abused by the United States, was converted into a U.S. instrument of aggression in Korea and reduced to a belligerent party to the aggressive war against the Korean people.

MYTH EXPLODED

Under the UN flag the United States did everything in its power to retrieve its defeats in the Korean war.

The Pentagon threw into the Korean front all crack divisions which had rendered the "most distinguished services" in the American history of war and replaced many times the commanders of the "UN forces" and the U.S. 8th Army which constituted the core in the American aggression in Korea. They even employed germ, chemical, and other mass-destruction weapons and threatened the Korean people with atomic bombs.

But the war situation went from bad to worse for the American aggressors. America's widely advertised "offensives" all ended in failure.

The myth about America's "technical superiority" and "mightiness" exploded to atoms and it became clear to everyone that the United States, the former State Secretary Marshall said, was not so strong as others had thought it to be.

In February 1953, Bradley, the then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, deplored that the Korean war was "the wrong war at the wrong place, at the wrong time, and with the wrong enemy" and said that "there is no substitute for victory."

The then Commander Bridgeford of the British force in Korea lamented: The "UN forces" are not likely to win the Korean war.

"The New York Times" reaffirmed the stark reality when it said on March 15, 1953: There is no sure way to victory for us.

The continuation of the losing war had a great impact on the American mercenaries.

According to the January 23 and March 6, 1953 issues of **The U.S. News and World Report**, more than 46,000 servicemens had deserted refusing to go to the Korean front by early January 1953. Tens of thousands of soldiers who had been to the Korean front, wanted to be demobbed. This was like a nightmare for the American army generals.

Desertion was more frequent among the South Korean soldiers. At the end of 1952 the number of deserters from the puppet army exceeded 200,000 and 30 to 40 per cent of those who had received the draft card ran away to evade military service. The intention of the United States to plunge its allies deeper into the quagmire of a wider war aroused a resolute opposition.

The United States could not continue with the aggressive war any longer in Korea. It became conscious that the continuation of the war would invite nothing but its final ruin.

Driven into a narrow pit, the United States came to the conference table again and signed the Korean Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953.

An American journal described the truce as a "bitter truce" and American military commentator Baldwin said it was a "big military campaign in which the United States suffered a defeat for the first time in its history."

DISGRACEFUL DEFEAT

Truce in Korea meant victory for the Korean people and a disgraceful defeat for the U.S. aggressors.

Convincing proof of this is furnished by the objective and task of the truce provided for in the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The armistice in Korea, as the Preamble of the Agreement says, is aimed at "insuring a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved."

The Agreement says in Paragraph 60 of Article IV: "...Both sides ...recommend to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three (3) months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

The objective and task of the Korean armistice was to put an end to all acts of aggression by the United States in Korea, withdraw all foreign forces from Korea and achieve the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

This was the natural outcome of the great victory won by the Korean people and the historic defeat suffered by the American imperialists in the Korean war.

This meant the total bankruptcy of the policy of aggression in Korea which the United States had followed since the conclusion of the Second World War obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea.

The then Commander of "UN forces" Clark, putting his signature on the Korean Armistice Agreement, deplored: "I gained the unenviable deduction of being the first United States Army commander in history to sign an armistice agreement without victory." (Clark: **From the Danube to the Yalu**).

(To be continued)

Ri Hyon Ik

The Korean People's Army displayed unparalleled courage and mass heroism to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland.
Photo: The Korean People's Army artillerymen showering straight shots upon enemy

☆

U.S. aggressor army's "technical superiority" brought to grief in the Korean war

Another Cannon-fodder Division Formed

A ceremony for what they term the formation of a South Vietnam-bound army division was held in South Korea on July 2, according to a report from Seoul.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique are to ship to South Vietnam the division in three batches from August, the report said. Another logistical unit of 5,000 men is reportedly to accompany the division.

This dispatch will bring the total strength of the S. Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam up to 50,000.

Meanwhile, the South Korean authorities, Radio Hanguk Munhwa of South Korea says, are scheming to dispatch groundmen to South Vietnam. They are reported to have expressed their readiness to carry out America's instructions dated July 4 to supply 30-men ground crew to an American air force company in South Vietnam.

The puppet South Korean regime has already decided to send 50 puppet army pilots to South Vietnam and is now busy selecting them.

The Pak Jung Hi gang make no scruple of committing the traitorous criminal acts of sending, as cannon fodder, soldiers of all services as well as civilian technical personnel to South Vietnam.

Press Gag Intensified In S. Korea

Pressmen are attacked by terrorists in the streets in broad daylight and press organs are ordered to cease publication in succession. This is a picture of South Korean society.

The ministry of public information of the Seoul regime, a daily paper Kukje Shinbo dated July 5 said, ordered 26 press organs to suspend publication on the ground of below-par circulation.

This year alone more than 200 publications have been discontinued.

Meanwhile, plainclothes men of the Sodae-mun Police Station rained blows on reporter Son Won Gil of the local section of newspaper Seoul Shinmun, barking at him: "Stop bothering us," when he visited this police station for news coverage on traffic accidents, according to Radio Dong-a in Seoul on July 5.

They even railed at him. "We don't mind losing our job, but we'll knock your guts out of you now!" When other reporters on the spot dissuaded them from committing violence, they kicked at them and pressed them hard at the neck using nasty language.

War Preparations At High Tide

A large-scale landing operation exercise called Haepung (sea wind) is under way from July 5 on the sea off Ryangpo-ri on the east coast, with the South Korean puppet navy and marine corps participating under the command of Americans, says a South Korean radio broadcast.

Owing to this war exercise which began to proceed on a full scale at five on the morning of July 8, Ryangpo-ri and its neighbouring areas echoed with battle cries and were covered with powder smoke, presenting a scene of a real war.

The American imperialists stage such war exercises in various parts of South Korea. On July 8, naval bombardment exercises by South Korean navy squadrons were conducted on the sea south of Yong-do near Pusan and on the sea near the Namhyongje-do.

They Desire Free Education

Many pupils in North Kyongsang Province, according to a South Korean paper, fail to pay "contribution fees" as they are from poor families.

In Kumrung County of the same Province, for instance, 93.6 per cent of the total primary school pupils had failed to pay "association fees for the first term" of the year by the end of April. The figure for Wolsong County is reported to be 98.7 per cent.

In Kyongju City, pupils failing to pay "contributions" make up 86 per cent of the total enrolment. Some 30 per cent of the primary school pupils there often go without meals as food runs out at their homes.

Pupils who have failed to pay "association fees" are ordered to stay away or expelled from school.

Saying that the school mirrors the poor livelihood of the population, the paper expressed the wish for an "early realization of a free school education."

"My dear Yun! This is a call from your father whom you have not seen for many years now. We haven't heard from each other since we were separated. I know nothing about you—how you have been faring.

"Writing this letter, I am reminded of the day I saw you last. It was drizzling from morning that day, I remember. They were transferring me, in manacles, to prison by truck. When I was escorted out on the courtyard of the police station, I saw you standing with your younger sister on your back on the other side of the barbed-wire fence. At the sight of me, you cried in a grief-stricken tone: 'Going to prison, dad?'

"I know certainly you were weeping, though I couldn't see the tears since I was far apart from you then. The baby on your back had her head drooped, your face looked crimson all over and your hair was dishevelled. I forced a smile and gestured to tell you I would certainly be back. This was when I saw you last.

"Later I learned from your mother that rain or shine you used to come to the police station and stand by the barbed-wire fence. Your mother, too, was being interrogated at the same police station and a few days later she was transferred to prison. She said she had seen you often standing by the barbed-wire fence across the courtyard of the police station..."

These lines are from a letter I wrote long ago, but still is unposted because there is no way of sending it to my daughter in the South. I have a file of such unposted letters.

"My dear Yun! You're my pride. To me you are better than Sim Chong, a filial daughter in an old story. I believe you're as honest as ever. We were obliged to separate at the time of the fierce war. I'm sure you'll manage to get along, tightening your belt, until the day of our reunion."

In South Korea I have people to whom I ought to write to tell how I am getting along and from whom I wish to hear. I don't know whether they are alive or dead.

I'm engaged in a work dedicated to the happiness of our rising generation.

My everyday life is full of optimism and laughter. Both at school and home I have lively talks and burst into gay laughter. Yet there is something that pains me. I don't think mine is an isolated case. Many of us in Korea, like me, are suffering from being separated from their dear ones owing to the territorial partition.

As an old Korean saying goes, "Even strangers are welcome on happy occasions; once in trouble, you rely on kinsmen." This means kinsmen are the first to come and help you find a way out of a trouble you have landed in.

The kinsmen, now living apart in the two parts of this divided country, must be reunited. If their reunion is considered unfeasible for the present, mutual visits should be allowed by all means. If this, too, is not feasible, then postal exchange should be realized at least. One who left his home in his childhood, too, is inclined to think of visiting his home town or village as he grows up. He wants, at least, to see the mountains and rivers in his native place, even if there remain no relatives and acquaintances of his.

These days the yearning for my native place grows stronger. Is it due to the influence of the season? No, it isn't. Last year, too, we had spring and summer. The four seasons of the year have already rotated 15 or 16 times since my coming here.

This is not the particular season for stimulating my longing for my native place. I'm concerned about the people including my kinsmen in South Korea these days when the situation is getting worse there.

Bogged down in the war of aggression in Vietnam, the American wolves are stepping up preparations for another war in South Korea in the hope of getting out of their predicament. And Pak Jung Hi and his clique, at the bidding of their U.S. masters, are arresting and jailing, on the strength of the notorious "anti-Communist law," those who call for the unification of the country and the North-South interchange.

Moreover, they say that only in the seventies will it be possible to take up the question of Korea's unification.

What a crafty and vile trick it is!

The people of this land, a single and homogeneous nation of one and the same blood, should live in a unified land, and to this end they will certainly foil the enemy's trickery and accomplish the country's unification.

IT WAS DRIZZLING THAT MORNING

By RIM HAK SU, Associate Professor

Glimpses of S. Korea

Left: A little ragpicking girl is shuffling along a street of Seoul carrying her younger sister on her lean back. The bag is for the rags she has gathered. Trotting along in front of her is her younger brother. South Korea has many such children who have to do something to earn their bread.

Below: There are over seven million unemployed and semi-unemployed in South Korea. The picture shows jobless people who are exhausted from hunger.

Art Theatre for Railwaymen

Dance "Train Checking"

A train carrying artists slowly pulled into a small railway station on the East Coast where one can command a fine view of the blue sea.

A pleasant smile spread over the faces of the pointsgirl carrying the signal flag and of the station master.

The train pulled up.

"Good afternoon."

"Good afternoon. At last you're here. We are sure that you have come with an excellent programme."

Civilities were exchanged on the platform between the station staff and the artists from the Art Theatre under the Ministry of Railways.

They are old acquaintances.

The artists are frequent visitors to the station and, moreover, nearly half of them are former engine drivers or switch girls themselves. The news of the arrival of the artists spread to the nearby stations and villages.

Soloist Baek Rak Won, once a factory worker

As dusk fell railwaymen and their family members as well as peasants from the nearby villages began to flock to the clubhouse. The station village was bustling, presenting a festive scene.

This is not only the case with the small station village on the East Coast. Such a scene can be seen everywhere in our country—on the West Coast, in the mountainous areas, on plains. The songs of the artists from the theatre are also familiar to the railwaymen at stations on the highlands more than 1,700 metres above sea level where snowstorm rages in winter.

Throughout the Country

The artists of the theatre are now making a tour of the stations in Hamgyong Provinces. Their repertoire includes the variety show "The Morning Star on the Baikmu Line" depicting the life of pointsgirls, the Kayagum (national instrument) duet "The Joyful Life of Railwaymen" singing the praises of the good service given to passengers by the railwaymen and girls and other excellent numbers.

The theatre, founded for the railwaymen 19 years ago, has given performances visiting railway stations throughout the country.

Its mission being to help the railwaymen improve their emotional life and to educate them, the theatre is distinguishable from other theatres in many respects including the form of its performances and its other activities. The spectators may number several hundred and, sometimes, scores of men and women. Accordingly, it has different scales of the pieces, big and small, in its repertoire for the local tour.

The theatre with a staff of 300 has drama, chorus, dance and national music groups and an orchestra so that it can give performances in conformity with the numbers of spectators—dramas, operas and dance dramas at big stations, and one-act plays, music and dance sketches, solos, duets, solo dances, group dances at small stations.

Among the excellent works staged by the theatre are dance drama "How Has He Become an Engine Driver?," play "A Locomotive Whistle," folk song duet "Joyful Train Travel," and dance "The Dance of Railwaymen."

Han Hyang Ran

AN ACTOR AND HIS PART

Chu Sok Bong, one of the screen stars in North Korea, is known as an intellectual actor.

His acting is intelligent and introspective, but it does not give any chilly and unfriendly feeling to the spectators. This is because it is underlain by his strong passion.

His speculation and experience as an actor and their embodiment on the screen form a unity to make his portrayal of the hero's inner world superb.

Chu's acting is bold and forceful and, at the same time, meticulous. It is lively and emotional.

He has played the part of an intellectual in a number of films.

He has appeared in more than 30 films. In the recently released film "Story of the Commander of a Guerrilla Detachment" (Part One and Part Two), he made a step forward in his artistic skill. His character portrayal of Hoh Chol Man, commander of an anti-Japanese guerrilla detachment, was well received by the spectators.

By his stately and forceful acting in this film, Chu Sok Bong brought into bold relief the typical character of a revolutionary of intellectual origin.

Of great significance in the representation of Hoh Chol Man is the fact that every stage of the hero's character development is distinctly marked which, plus delineation of his underlying character throughout, has shown the diversity of character.

Chu endeavoured to familiarize himself with the lofty spirit of Hoh Chol Man and to project the hero's inner world.

Thus, he portrayed an intelligent and revolutionary character—a new human character—which tells in artistic language about the struggle of revolutionary fighters, about love and about lofty humanism.

The actor and the part cast to him are inseparably linked. Actors are assigned to portray many characters in their career as film stars.

Of them, there is sometimes an actor who plays a part so wonderfully that he seems to have been born for that particular part and that the character of the hero seems to exist for that particular actor to portray.

Such is the case with the relations between Merited Artiste Chu Sok Bong and the hero of the film Hoh Chol Man.

Movie critic Ju Yong Sop

Film actor Chu Sok Bong, Merited Artiste

Literature

Works On Contemporary Themes

The anti-imperialist struggle is one of the main subjects for our writers and poets. The realities of our country which experienced a most savage modern war provoked by U.S. imperialism and whose southern part is still under U.S.occupation provide our writers with ample subject matter on the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The creation of literary works based on this subject has become especially lively among our writers and poets with the 16th anniversary of the outbreak of the U.S.-provoked Korean war (June 25) and the 13th anniversary of the armistice in Korea (July 27) as an occasion.

Sok Yun Gi, who was a war correspondent, recently sent to the press the second volume of the novel "A New Era Dawns" giving a panoramic picture of the three-year Korean war.

In the first volume the writer depicted the heroic struggle of People's Army fighters in the early days of the war mainly through the impersonation of a working youth who joins the army and steels himself in the flames of the war. The second volume shows the indomitable revolutionary spirit and revolutionary optimism displayed by the war-seasoned hero who leads his unit to victory in battle by faithfully carrying out a difficult combat task together with his comrades-in-arms, overcoming manifold obstacles.

Writer Kim Jae Gyu has finished the novel "Near the Front" and Kim Sung Gwon "People in My Home Village." Both delineate the heroic struggle of people to defend their home village in the rear of the enemy.

Many poems have also been produced.

Our poets are wielding their pens to expose the U.S. crimes. Typical are the collections of poetical works "We Condemn America" and "U.S. Imperialism, Get Out!" and "America Stripped" by militant poet Back In Jun.

Our writers, anti-imperialist fighters who fought on the front during the past war and personally witnessed the monstrous U.S. atrocities, are joining their voice with that of the patriotic writers and poets of Asia, Africa and Latin America where the anti-imperialist struggles are sweeping the whole continents.

Poem "Upon the Breast of a Boy" by Kim Hak Yon written in memory of a young Cuban patriot, and "Songs of Africa" and "Our Banner" by Kim Sun Sok dedicated to the African people's struggle against colonialism and racial discrimination, and many other poems have also won the hearts of our people.

Football

Korean National Team in England

The Korean football team which will participate in the Eighth World Cup finals is now undergoing training in Middlesbrough.

The Korean team arrived in London on June 30 and proceeded to Middlesbrough.

According to coach Myong Rye Hyon, our footballers have by now become accustomed to local climate and are concentrating on final training.

All are in good health and have become used to the surroundings, so said captain Sin Yong Gyu.

Kim Gi Su, leader of the Korean team, paid a visit to Mr. J.G. Boothby, Mayor of Middlesbrough, on July 5.

Mr. Boothby and other officials met the Korean delegation at the city office and presented gifts to all its members.

The Mayor said that the success of the Korean team in the coming football championships would be regarded as a success of his city team, and hoped for the development of friendship between Korea and Britain.

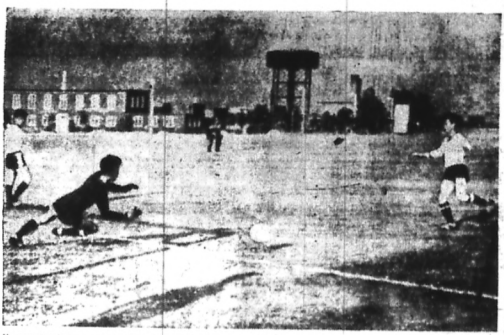
Kim Gi Su presented a gift to the Mayor and signed his name in the guest book at the city office.

The Mayor showed the Korean delegation round the city.

The Korean team was invited to a luncheon given by the Mayor that day at the beach resort newly laid out for foreign teams participating in the football championships.

Earlier, on the fourth, Mr. Boothby called at the hotel in which the Korean team is quartered and had a friendly conversation with its leader.

(KCNA)



Korean footballers are having smart practice at Middlesbrough (KCNA Photo)

This veteran athlete, Sin Gum Dan, keeps training hard for new records

TWO SISTERS —Rivals on Track—

A girl ran past me on the sand. A gentle sea breeze came up wafting the aroma of aronia. "Who is she?" I remembered seeing her somewhere—a tall girl of muscular build and with long legs. I found her to be Sin Gum Dan when she turned round and came running toward me, with a smile on her somewhat swarthy face. It was quite an unexpected encounter. I wondered what had brought her there to the seaside resort on the east coast. Soon I learned she was spending the summer there.

She is a talented athlete who set new world records covering the 400 metres in 51.2 sec. and 800 metres in 1 min. 58 sec. in 1964 and won first place in three events at the first GANEFO. She keeps up hard training and sports fans expect still better performance of her.

Athletic experts believe she would chalk up new records creating a new sensation in the athletic circle of the world. Her physical fitness is better than what it was two years ago. Results of her practice run indicate she would justify our expectations. Nowadays she runs the 100 metres 1.2 sec. faster than in 1964.

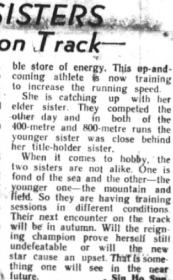
She is as energetic as ever. Her training programme these days includes cycling, swimming and running on the sand. The training is heavy, but she keeps it up vigorously.

Rapid Development

Her younger sister, Sin Gum Ja, is also an athlete. This 18-year-old girl joined the February 8 club when she was 16, and by now has become a formidable rival to her elder sister. This tall girl with pliable body is quick to learn and has an unfathomable store of energy. This up-and-coming athlete is now training to increase the running speed.

She is catching up with her elder sister. They competed the other day and in both of the 400-metre and 800-metre runs the younger sister was close behind her title-holder sister.

When it comes to hobby, the two sisters are not alike. One is fond of the sea and the other—the younger one—the mountain and field. So they are having training sessions in different conditions. Their next encounter on the track will be in autumn. Will the reigning champion prove herself still undefeatable or will the new star cause an upset. That is something one will see in the near future.



Sin Ho Sun

A new star has come to the fore. She is Sin Gum Ja, sister of Sin Gum Dan

KOREAN Stamps

Butterflies

A set of four stamps on butterflies (denomination 35 jon, size 25×25 mm., Perf. 11, formation of sheets (8×12) 96, multicoloured, offset) was issued on March 13, 1962.

Inhabiting fields and mountains of Korea these peculiar butterflies look beautiful. Of the four butterflies, first three have never appeared on the stamps of foreign countries.

Stamp 1: Luedorfia puziloi Erschop.

This butterfly makes its first appearance in spring. It has black stripes on its yellowish body and red marks on the dark-blue ground at the edge of its back wings. It is a Korean-grown original subspecies.

Stamp 2: Sericinus telamon Donovan

Butterflies of this species are a speciality of East Asia.

The butterfly shown here is a Korean-grown subspecies.

Stamp 3: Parnassius nomion Fischer

Inhabiting highlands and cold areas in the north, it has red and black maculations on its translucent, snow-white wings and dark-brown stripes on the part near its body. This is more elegant than the Apollo species of European origin.

Stamp 4: Inachis b Linne

The wings of this butterfly are as beautiful as the patterns of the peacock. This is an original subspecies which inhabits the fields and mountains of our country.

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WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

Titles of Hero

In our country there are two kinds of hero titles—title of the Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that of the Hero of Labour.

The title of the Hero of the D.P.R.K. is of the highest honour for the citizens in our country.

This title is conferred on citizens who have rendered the most distinguished heroic services for the country singly or collectively.

Order of National Flag, First Class, a gold-star medal and a certificate of merit of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly are also conferred upon the recipient of this title.

The title of the Hero of Labour of the D.P.R.K. is of the highest honour in the fields of economy, culture and construction.

This title is conferred on those citizens who have made heroic achievements for the country by their distinguished, devoted labour service in any field of socialist construction. The recipient of this title also receives Order of National Flag, First Class, a gold medal with engravings of "Hammer and Sickle" and a certificate of merit of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

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